

The Hongkong Telegraph.

WEATHER FORECAST
SHOWERY.
Barometer 29.60

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 1st, 1911, Temperature a.m. 86, p.m. 85; Humidity...77, 76.

July 2nd, 1912, Temperature a.m. 83, p.m. 86; Humidity...83, 77.

No. 8829

庚戌年五月十九日

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1912.

三拜禮

號三月七英港香

\$30 PER ANNUM
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TELEGRAMS.

AVIATION TRAGEDY.

LADY AVIATOR KILLED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 2.
Received, 5.5 p.m.

A telegram from Boston reports that a woman aviator named Quimby and a passenger fell from a height of one thousand feet into Dorchester Bay. The depth of water where they fell was only five feet and both were killed.

CZAR AND KAISER.

London, July 2, 4.55 a.m.
Received, 5.10 p.m.

A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser has left for Danzig, on route for the Finnish Skerries.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LONDON STRIKE.

DISCUSSED BY COMMONS.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 2.
Received, 5.55 p.m.

The House of Commons by 254 votes to 188 adopted a motion by Mr. O'Grady (Labourite) that it is desirable that the employers should meet the representatives of the men with a view to a settlement of the strike at the Port of London.

Mr. Bonar Law moved a resolution approving the declaration of Mr. Asquith that the constitutional attitude of the Government should be one of complete neutrality.

The resolution was defeated by 260 votes to 215.

Mr. Asquith said that, while intervention by the Government was neither justifiable nor expedient, he considered such a meeting was desirable but he would not vote.

TELEGRAMS.

UNIVERSITY CONGRESS

HONGKONG REPRESENTED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 2.55 a.m.
Received, 3.8.55 a.m.

Earl Rosebery opened the Congress of Universities of the Empire to-day. He said this was perhaps the most vitally important and striking of Congresses. To-day the Empire was belted round with Universities, and every great city regarded a University as a necessary appendage. Each had its own problems, and he hoped the Congress would result in the provision of a permanent channel for inter-communications to solve these problems.

At a luncheon given by the Government there were delegates present representing 52 Universities. Those present included Sir Edward Grey, Mr. Harcourt, Lord Curzon, Lord Rosebery, Lord Norfolk, Sir Frederick Lugard, Sir Richard Solomon, Lord Strathcona, and Lord Morley. Lord Beauchamp, who presided, officially welcomed the delegates.

"BRAINS OF THE EMPIRE."

Mr. Harcourt proposed the toast of success to the Congress, and in doing so he welcomed "The Imperial Conference of the Brains of the Empire." The Universities of India, the Dominions and the Colonies were, he said, the finest products of these brains; and there was no nobler aim than instruction of the Imperial race.

TELEGRAMS.

BALLOON EXPLODES.

SEVEN KILLED.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 2.
Received, 1.35 a.m.

A balloon wherein the aeronaut Vaniman proposed to cross the Atlantic exploded when half a mile above Atlantic City, and Vaniman and his crew of seven were killed.

A crowd of 2,000 people witnessed the accident. At first a mass of flames hid everything and then the falling wreckage was seen.

MOROCCO.

FRENCH PROTECTORATE.

London, July 2.
Received, 11.35 a.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the Chamber has adopted a Bill establishing a Protectorate over Morocco by 460 votes to 70.

TELEGRAMS.

IRISH CATTLE TRADE.

THE DISEASE CENTRES.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 2, 6.40 p.m.
Received, 3.7.33 a.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ranciman stated that the four main disease centres affecting the Irish cattle trade have been defined as Cumberland, South Lancashire, the West Riding and South Northumberland.

AUSTRALIA'S LEAD.

PREFERENCE TO BRITAIN.

London, July 2, 11.45 a.m.
Received, 10.20 p.m.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent states that owing to recent large importations from the Continent, the Victorian Cabinet is instructing the Railway Commissioners to give preference to Britain. The Government is sending offer to Britain to test goods.

TELEGRAMS.

SUFFRAGETTE TERROR.

BIG RECEPTION OFF.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 2, 6.40 p.m.
Received, 3.7.33 a.m.

The National Liberal Club has cancelled its forthcoming big reception, fearing Suffragette assaults on Mr. Asquith and his Ministers.

There were 3,000 acceptances of invitations, but Mrs. Asquith is disturbed by systematised attacks on the Premier and the receipt of threatening letters.

HOME CRICKET.

London, July 2, 5 p.m.
Received, 3.4.35 a.m.

The cricket match between Derbyshire and Northants, played at Chesterfield, ended in a draw.

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.

DISBANDING TROOPS.

[From Chinese Sources.]

Peking, July 2.

The Ministry of Army has already appointed Commissioners to proceed to the various provinces for the disbandment of troops. These commissioners are to leave Peking shortly.

FOREIGN LOAN.

The International Banking group has advanced another sum of \$12,000,000 of the loan to China.

NORTH V. SOUTH.

Many members of the State Council have insisted on the Government deciding how many officials appointed to the Ministry of State Affairs shall be men of the Northern provinces.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Shanghai, July 2.

Lu Cheng-hsiang, the new Premier, assumed charge of his office on the 1st inst. He will declare his policy at the State Council to-day, and will meet the Diplomatic Body on the 6th inst.

RESIGNATIONS.

Shanghai, July 2.

Choy Yuen-pui, Sun Kau-yun and Wong Chung-wai, Cabinet Ministers under ex-Premier Tang, are determined to resign. President Yuan has telegraphed to Vice-President Li asking him to recommend members of the Joint Sworn Union to take their places.

SAVE POSITIONS.

Lau Koon-hung, Minister of Navy; General Tuan Ki-sui, Minister of Army; Chiu Ping-kwan, Minister of Internal Affairs; all of whom were under the same positions in the new Cabinet under the new Premier.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

There will be an International Railway Conference held at Paris shortly. China has expressed her intention of being represented.

GOVERNOR RESIGNS.

Chang Chung-kwai, Governor General of Chekiang, has tendered his resignation, and recommends the appointment of Sun Chun-han as his successor.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

Telegrams.

Owing to recent large importations from the Continent, the Victorian Cabinet has decided to instruct the Railway Commissioners to give a preference to British manufacturers.

After protracted balloting, Governor Woodrow Wilson has been chosen as the U.S. Democratic candidate to oppose President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt.

The House of Commons has adopted a Labour motion that it is desirable that the employers meet the representatives of the men with a view to settling the London strike.

The American lady aviator Miss Quimby and a passenger have been killed by falling into Dorchester Bay.

At the Olympic Sports American won the clay-bird and pistol shooting competitions.

There was a full-dress debate in the House of Lords on the Mediterranean naval situation, Lord Lansdowne making an urgent appeal for the re-establishment of the old position.

Though the tornado at Regina only lasted three minutes 400 people were killed and injured and damage done to extent of two and a quarter million sterling.

A balloon exploded when half a mile high over Atlantic City and the aeronaut Vaniman and seven passengers aboard were killed.

The French Chamber has adopted a Bill establishing a Protectorate over Morocco.

The Congress of Universities of the Empire has been opened by Lord Rosebery. There was a distinguished gathering at a luncheon given by the Government, those present including Sir Frederick Lugard.

In the French Golf Championship Vardon was second.

Fears of Suffragette assaults on the Premier and other Ministers have resulted in the cancelling of the big National Liberal Club's reception, Mrs. Asquith being disturbed by the systematic attacks on the Premier and the receipt of threatening letters.

LOCAL.

The police have found five further dumped bodies, death being due in four cases to plague. Shortly after leaving Kowloon the s.s. Tai On was fired at by pirates, and a boy passenger had his ear grazed by a bullet.

Six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks was the punishment given a man for stealing blankets and being in possession of hats and shoes taken from the s.s. Siberia. His excuse was that the things were given him by the crew to take to the disinfecting station.

The two newboys charged with selling newspapers without a licence were to-day dismissed by Mr. Irving with a caution.

For returning from banishment a man was to-day sent to gaol for six months and ordered to be given four hours' stocks.

For being in possession of an automatic revolver and seven rounds of ammunition a visitor from Canton was to-day fined \$100.

At the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday there was considerable discussion in regard to the pulling down of ceilings, and a motion of Mr. Carter's for the appointment of a Special Committee to consider what steps could be taken to prevent breeding of rats in drains and sewers was adopted.

So popular have double-deck tramcars become that the Company is now fixing top seating accommodation to all its cars.

The American reception in honour of Independence Day takes place to-morrow, at the Hongkong Hotel, to be followed by a gathering on the U. Williams.

Last week there were cases of plague notified from 68 things total.

THE PRESIDENTIAL FIGHT.

AT LAST THE DEMOCRATS AGREE.

After Forty-six Ballots Woodrow Wilson is nominated. Illinois started the change in voting and then came a Succession of Withdrawals, culminating in the Release of the Clark delegates. Wilson thereupon claimed a huge Majority.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Baltimore, July 1.

Balloting for a candidate made great progress at the Democratic Convention to-day.

On the result of the 43rd ballot being made known, Governor Woodrow Wilson was seen to have a substantial lead, claiming 602 votes to Speaker Clark's 329. Illinois started the changes.

On the 44th ballot, the figures were:—Wilson, 629; Clark, 306. The 45th ballot resulted thus:—Wilson, 633; Clark, 304. At this stage Senator Bankhead withdrew Hon. Oscar Underwood's name.

Later.

Governor Woodrow Wilson was nominated the Democratic candidate on the 46th ballot.

The supporters of Speaker Clark were released, and Governor Ross withdrew.

Later.

Governor Harman's name was also withdrawn.

The New York delegation requested that Governor Wilson's nomination be made by acclamation, but an objection was raised and this course was prevented.

On a vote being taken the figures were:—

Wilson 690
Clark 84
Harmon 12

There were two absentees.

The nomination of Governor Wilson was made unanimous after the night recess.

[Reuter's Service.]

London, July 2, 4.55 a.m.

Received, 5.10 p.m.

At Baltimore the voting is still inconclusive, though the support of Wilson has steadily increased in successive ballots until in the thirty-fifth ballot the positions are: Wilson, 494; Clark, 433.

WARM WORDS.

There were then angry scenes, the Clarkites abusing Bryan, whom one of them denounced as the "biggest plutocrat of the convention and a money-grabbing publicity hunter."

THE TUSSELE.

London, July 2.

Received, 3.11.25 a.m.

Reuter's Baltimore correspondent states that at the 30th ballot in the Democratic Convention, Governor Woodrow Wilson passed the 500, but on the 42nd being reached he had only 404, while Speaker Champ Clark polled 430. The Convention then adjourned in stupor and confusion.

THE LANDSLIDE.

London, July 2, 9.30 p.m.
Received, 3.9.30 a.m.

Reuter's Baltimore correspondent states that there has been a sudden and rapid landslide towards Governor Woodrow Wilson. On the 43rd ballot Mr. Wilson gained 78 votes, and after the 46th Mr. Underwood's candidature was withdrawn.

At the beginning of the 46th, seeing that there were further accessions towards Mr. Wilson, the leaders of Speaker Clark's party hastily withdrew his candidature amid wild confusion. Following this, the New York delegates proposed that Mr. Wilson be nominated by acclamation, and this was received with a roar of assent.

TORNADO IN CANADA.

A TERRIBLE THREE MINUTES.

London, July 2.
Received, 3.11.25 a.m.

Over four hundred people were killed and injured in the tornado at Regina, Saskatchewan, while the damage done amounts to two and a quarter millions sterling. The tornado lasted only three minutes. Six elevators were demolished, and one hit a stock train, killing the cattle.

Three churches, many warehouses and 200 residences were ruined.

Martial law has been proclaimed and troops are guarding the city.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

M. M. COMPANY'S DECISION.

London, July 2.
Received, 5.5 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that the directors of the Messageries Maritimes have informed the Government of the company's acceptance of arbitration upon condition that the men resume work by the 3rd July. The executive of the Federation of Dockers afterwards met and resolved that it is the duty of the dockers to join the seamen and make the strike effective.

POLICE RAID ON NEWSBOYS.

Owing to the arrest of one of our newsboys by the POLICE yesterday afternoon, many of the boys became frightened and returned to this office with their papers unsold.

As a consequence of this arrest and fright, we NOW OFFER to all bona fide NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," whose names are enrolled during the month of JULY, the SPECIAL RATE of \$1.50 (half price) PER MONTH.

If the action of the police prevents the paper from being sold on the streets by newsboys, we will sell it direct from this office as well as deliver it to all our subscribers, old and new alike.

Hongkong, July 2, 1912.

GOLF.

FRENCH CHAMPIONSHIP.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 2, 10.50 p.m.
Received, 3.9.33 a.m.

The Golf Championship of France resulted as follows:—Gassiat 289
Vardon 290
Tollier 291

The matches were played at Laboulie.

BOXING.

London, July 2, 4.55 a.m.
Received, 5.10 p.m.

New York cables that Mike Gibbons has knocked out Sid Burns, the English welter-weight, in the fifth round.

NEW SERVIAN PREMIER.

London, July 2, 4.55 a.m.
Received, 5.10 p.m.

It is reported from Belgrade that M. Trifkovich has been appointed Premier.

OLYMPIC SPORT.

CLAY-BIRD SHOOTING.

Reuter's
[Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, July 2, 4.55 a.m.
Received, 5.10 p.m.

A Stockholm message states that America has won the clay-bird shooting contest with a score of 532 out of a possible 600. Britain was second with 511 and Germany third with 510.

ANOTHER AMERICAN SUCCESS.

Later.

The American team won the pistol shooting contest.

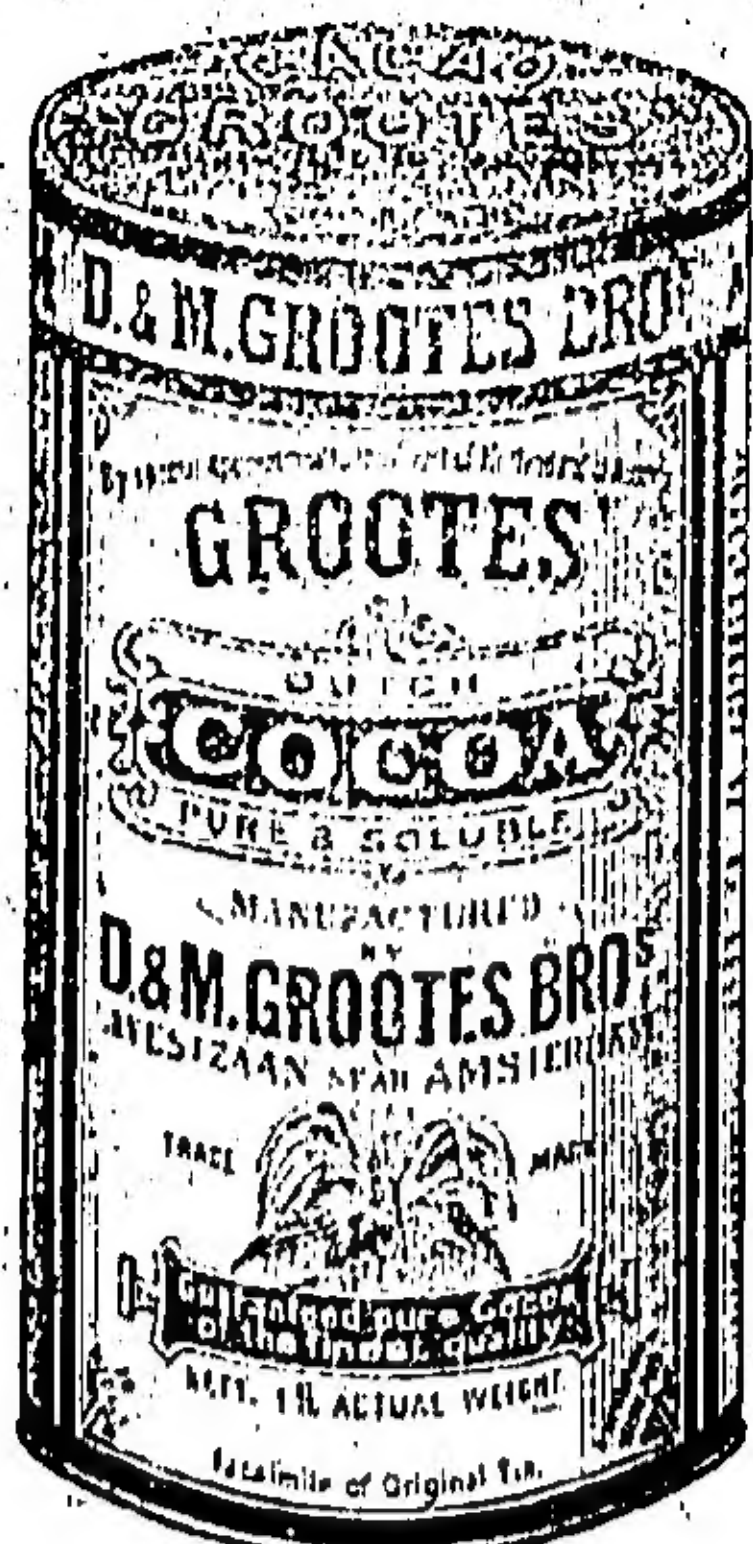
SOLDIERS AND POLITICS.

London, July 2, 4.55 a.m.
Received, 5.10 p.m.

The Turkish Chamber has voted upon a Bill, hurriedly introduced by the Government, penalising officers and soldiers for participating in politics.

Notice

ASK FOR



GROOTES' DUTCH COCOA
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND SOLUBLE.

FOR SALE

AT

ALL STORES.

30 Cents

PER POUND TIN.

BREAKFAST CUPS

GRATIS

TO REGULAR BUYERS.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,

4, DES VOEUX ROAD,
SOLE AGENTS FOR SOUTH CHINA.

Shipping

? GOING HOME?

WHY NOT

A Holiday
at Home,
and a way
to get
there that's
a holiday.

See the beauties of Japan, of Honolulu (the
Paradise of the Pacific) of California, of Colora-
do, and the fascinations of Niagara, San Fran-
cisco, Chicago and New York.

AND THE WAY

Every "travel wise" tourist takes the
deservedly famous U. S. MAIL Steamers of the

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Steamers of Limitless Luxury. Splendidly appointed
"Homes on the Water." Wireless Telegraphy.
Submarine Fog Signals. Excellent String Orchestra.
Meals for epicures under the superintendence of
caterer of International Repute.

THE COST: is not more by this route with its unrivalled
opportunities, than by any other route. For a
return ticket to London the cost is but \$120, including
berth and meals across America. To San Francisco via
Japan and Honolulu the cost is \$45. For the INTER-
MEDIATE SERVICE First Class accommodations are provided
for \$43 to London (return ticket \$74) and to San Francisco
\$25. SPECIAL RATES to officers, Army, Navy, Consular
or Civil Service, on application.

STEAMERS.-

Steamers	Tons	Starting	TUESDAY,	1912
MANCHURIA	27,000	"	July 10,	1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	"	Aug. 6,	1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	"	Sept. 3,	1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	"	Sept. 17,	1 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE.-

CHINA	10,200	"	July 9,	1 P.M.
NILE	11,000	"	July 30,	1 P.M.
PERSEA	9,000	"	Aug. 27,	1 P.M.

LET US PLAN AN ITINERARY FOR YOU.

King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).
Telephone No. 141.

FRED J. HALTON,
Agent.

Shipping

BRITISH INDIA S. N.
CO., LTD.

NEW FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
KOBÉ, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "FULTALA," 4,164 tons, Captain H. Chidley, will be de-
parted for YOKOHAMA and KOBÉ on the 6th July, at Noon, to be followed
on the 18th July by S.S. "FAZILKA" taking Cargo and Passengers at
current rates.

WESTWARD.

The S.S. "MUTTRA" will leave HONGKONG for SINGAPORE,
PENANG and RANGOON on the 6th July, at Noon, followed by the
S.S. "ITINDA" taking cargo and passengers at current rates.
The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and
are fitted with all modern conveniences.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 216,
Hongkong, 28th June, 1912.

Notices

THE LEEDS FORGE CO.,
LTD., LEEDS.

Specialists in the Manufacture of RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK
of every description.
Pioneers in the Design and Manufacture of
PRESSED STEEL UNDERFRAMES and BOGIES and ALL-
STEEL RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents in
Hongkong and China.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO.,
OF HONGKONG, LTD.
Agents,
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1911.

Disa Bros
TAILORS

1, WYNDHAM STREET (Flower St.) ESTABLISHED 1930. [43]

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN AND ACETYLENE CO., LTD.
AUTOGENOUS WELDING.
repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks.

Renewing of corroded plates by addition of metal.
Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.
OFFICE: St. George's Building, 3rd Floor, Telephone 1088. [45]

To Sail

Regular Steamship Service

With liberty to call at the
Malabar Coast.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "MIDDLEHAM" on or about
CASTLE" 13th July.
For Freight and further information,
apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 13th June 1912. [331]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

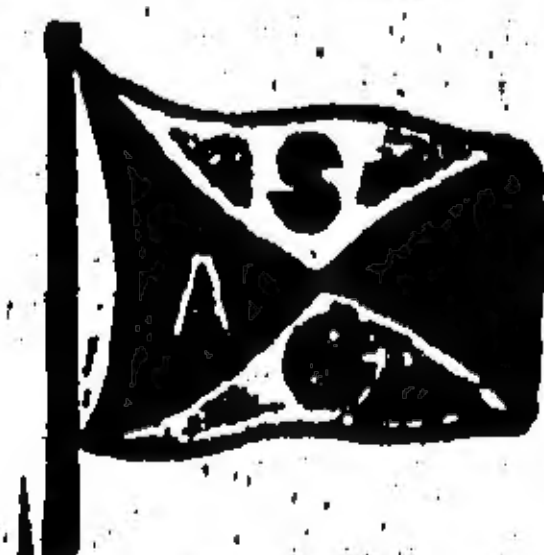
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"INDRAGHRI,"
Capt. W. E. Kelway, will be despatched
as above on 30th July.

This steamer has superior accom-
modation for a limited number of saloon
passengers. Fare to Boston or New
York £85.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Agents,
Hongkong, 25th June, 1912. [467]

Hongkong-Boston and
New York.

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK via
PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.
(With liberty to call at
Malabar Coast.)

S.S. "INDRAMAYO"
on 4th July, 1912.

For Freight and further information
apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1912. [431]

FOR SALE

BOX'S EXCHANGE TABLES.

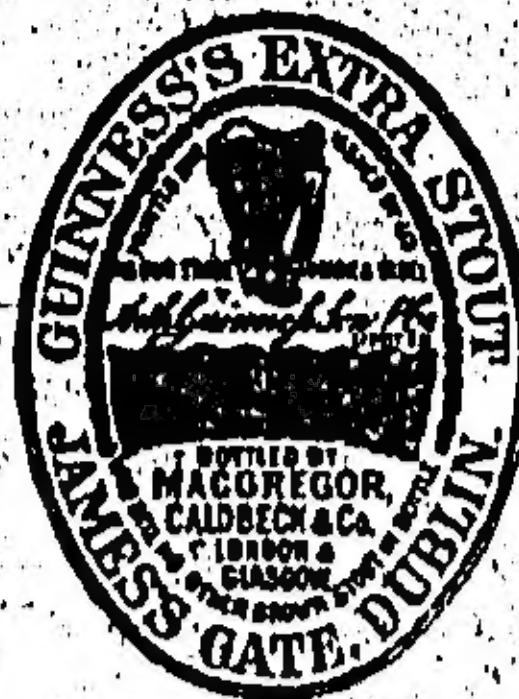
1/8 To 1/10

APPLY

"HONGKONG

TELEGRAPH

Notices

GUINNESS' STOUT,
THE WELL-KNOWN
"HORSEHEAD"

BRAND.

Sole Agents,

**CALDBECK
MACGREGOR & CO.**

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN
and KUALA LUMPUR.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1912

Consignees

FROM EUROPE

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SILE IA,"

Captain Ernst, having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Go-
down Company, Limited, whence
delivery may be obtained against Bills-
of-Lading countersigned by the Under-
signed.

Optional goods will be carried on
unless notice to the contrary be given
to-day.

All claims must be presented within
ten days of the steamer's arrival here,
after which date they cannot be re-
cognized.

No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all
Goods remaining undelivered after the
6th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged
goods must be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
6th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:-
Ex s.s. "Dag" from Stettin.
"Goleborg" from Gothenburg.
"Kong Kong" from Skien.
"Ludwig" from Norrköping.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1912. [12]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"FURST BULOW"

Captain Jäger, having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the hazardous
and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Go-
down Company, Limited, whence
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goods must be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined on the
6th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
us in any case whatever.

This steamer brings on cargo:-
Ex s.s. "Dag" from Stettin.
"Ella" from Copenhagen.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1912. [12]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT
LOAN AND MORTGAGE
CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property
and

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

NEW OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF
WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 10th June, 1912. [431]

Notice

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 min
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	" 10 min
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 15 min
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 min
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	" 10 min
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m.	" 15 min
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	" 10 min
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to
11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	every 15 min
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	" 10 min
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon	" 15 min
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 min
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.	" 15 min
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	" 10 min
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.	" 15 min
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m.	" 10 min

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

Arrangement at the Company's
Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON
General Managers,
Hongkong, 8th Nov., 1911

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.

UPHOLSTERED
SEATTEES

AND
EASY CHAIRS

FOR
LOOSE, WASHING,
COVERS.

ARTISTIC

INEXPENSIVE
CRETONNES

PATTERN BOOKS
ON APPLICATION

EXPERIENCED
CUTTERS

FOR
LOOSE COVERS

William Powell,
Limited

FURNISHERS.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

EIGHT Famine Districts with an
area of 80,000 square miles.

TWO and a half million people
facing starvation.

PLEASE SEND YOUR CONTRI-
BUTION TO-DAY.

IT WILL HELP TO SAVE LIFE.

Treasurer, H. O. GULLAND, Esq.,
Manager, International Banking Cor-
poration, Shanghai.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1912. [11]

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES

China Mail

Mr. Balfour on Literature.

The achievement of the suc-
cessor may have been great because
the greater genius of the pioneer
may have hewed out the road
which his successor only has to
follow. But whether the genius
of the successor is greater or not
is a question largely determined
by what we call accident only be-
cause we do not know the laws
which govern the appearance of
genius in the world. Faraday,
for example, has perhaps had no
successor greater than himself,
although the achievements of
electrical engineering based on
his initial researches are infinite-
ly greater in volume than any
accomplished by him. Shakes-
peare, again, could not have been
what he was had he lived in the
age of Piers Plowman. But it
was not the intellectual stir of the
Elizabethan age that produced
Shakespeare and his works; it
was the incomparable genius that
nature gave him. Be this as it
may, however, Mr. Balfour is no
doubt right in bidding us not to
forget the forerunners. Perhaps
from this point of view we may
cherish a kindly feeling even for
Post-Impressionists and Futurists.

South China Morning Post.

The Plague Scourge

A correspondent expresses the
opinion that the measures so far
adopted have utterly failed.
While we would not be prepared
to go so far, although we have
had experience of the anti-rat
crusade in our own premises
which makes us think bitterly,
we do consider that the measures
are unsystematic and incomplete,
due as much to the lack of whole-
hearted co-operation on the part
of the community as to any dereliction
that might be charged
against those whose duty it is to
see the business through. Sys-
tem in dealing with this impor-
tant matter could be obtained by
beginning on the higher levels
and gradually working down
through the city to the harbour,
the work embracing the removal
of ceilings and hollow walls, the
filling up of rat runs, a gene-
ral house to house cleansing and
last but not least the unification
of the drainage system.

Daily Press.

U. S. Presidency.

With the addition of a clause
making past Presidents ineligible
for re-election, this proposal has
been unofficially brought before
the members of Congress by the
"New York World," which paper
declares that there is a large
majority in its favour. The
lengthening of the term of the
Presidency is not generally view-
ed very favourably by Americans,
however, apparently in view of
the very large powers given to
the President and the desirability
that these powers should receive popular sanc-
tion at intervals sufficiently
close to prevent the Presidency
becoming a Dictatorship. It is
true that it has now become the
rule for Presidents to serve two
terms in office, but this custom
does not preclude an election at
the end of the first term, when
the President may be relieved of
office if he has not justified the
hopes of the nation. The differ-
ence between four years and six
years, however, hardly seems
sufficient to allow of the inception
of the evils feared, while a length-
ening of the term, even by two
years, would be a material gain
to the stability of the business
world.

A Denial.

The Wuchang Government,
says the "O. C. Post," denies hav-
ing sent a despatch to the National
Assembly to the effect that the
Hupei Provincial Assembly had
authorised the raising of a foreign
loan for the reconstruction of
Hankow. In reply to a query the
Provincial Assembly have been
informed that the Peking authori-
ties made a mistake in interpre-
ting the despatch.

GENERAL NEWS.

Chinese Explanation of the Loan Situation.

In view of the strong opposition to the loan negotiations in several provinces, the Central Government, it is understood, has telegraphed to them explaining the loan situation, stating that it is not true that foreigners have forced a loan upon China.—"Peking Daily News."

Cement Wanted for Manila Ramparts.

The United States engineering department has opened bids for the supply of cement for work on fortifications at Manila. Two bids were offered: W. H. Anderson and Company who offered to supply the 40,000 needed for P.4.48 per barrel, and Findlay, Richardson and Company the same amount for P.4.50 per barrel. The "Cable-news American" of June 28 says that no award has yet been made.

Increased Trade at Dalny.

The increase of shipping in Dalny harbour for the year 1911 over the preceding year is nearly 300,000 tons and 278 vessels. German tonnage increased 23 per cent., Japanese 13 per cent. and British 6 per cent. The total amount of Japanese tonnage in 1911 was 1,870,800, while British was 412,200 and German 284,000 tons.

Native Tea-merchants' Losses.

The "Ta Hsin Pao" reports that this year native tea merchants have lost Tls. 1,000,000. The Anhui dealers have lost Tls. 500,000, the Hupeh people Tls. 200,000 and Keemun and Ningchow people \$300,000. The agents, anticipating a vigorous market, paid high prices to the farmers.

Protection of Chinese in Kashgar.

With reference to the recent disturbance in Kashgar, the Taohai reports that life and property of Chinese and foreigners there have been well protected and that no injury has been sustained by them.

Fine Wheat Harvest.

A most beautiful wheat harvest has been reaped and threshed at Yieh chow-fu, says the "Shanghai Mercury." The weather has been ideal for wheat throughout, and also for gathering and threshing, and now a timely and refreshing rain has given the next crop a good start. Since the beginning of April flour, the staple food-stuff, has declined in price from 55 cash per catty to 25, and does not appear to have reached bottom even yet. Even the extensive Hwai River flat, comprising hundreds of thousands of acres, has been reaped. It is always sown, but has not been reaped for four years previously.

Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co.

The sixth annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., will be held at the head office on the 10th July, at 5 p.m. Barrack-building at Hang-kien.

Preparations for the building of a large barrack with accommodation for 100,000 soldiers at Hangkientang are well under way. Building materials lie strewn over the neighbouring fields, and these are being daily increased by endless strings of carrying coolies bringing bricks and lime. Incidentally the erecting of a workshop by the contractor in the middle of the roadway completely blocking all traffic causes great annoyance to all foreigners and natives who have cause to use that route.—"Peking Daily News."

Chinese Charged with Incendiarism at Manila.

The anti-climax of the Calle Sacristia (Manila) fire of June 22 came when the prosecuting attorney filed charges of incendiarism against Tan Ah Chong, the name of whose firm is Yap Kang company.

The charges affirm that on the night in question the accused intentionally fired the house at Nos. 229 to 233 Calle Sacristia. The fact of there being persons asleep in the building at the time makes the offence the more serious, the penalty for arson under those circumstances being life imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. The prosecuting attorney's office claims to have evidence that incriminates the accused man.—"Manila Times."

TANG SHAO-YI'S FLIGHT.

An Important Letter.

A very interesting letter, written by the political correspondent in Peking of the "Eastern Times," appeared in its issue of June 25. As the version contained therein seems to be most probably a correct one, we give a translation of all essential points.

On June 14, rifle shots were heard by those in the Cabinet, including Premier Tang, who immediately ordered the Cabinet Guards to be on the alert. That evening, at midnight, Mr. Tang, instead of retiring to his apartment at the Cabinet, returned directly to his private residence, which of late he had seldom used.

Then next afternoon, the Cabinet, after waiting some time, sent a messenger to his house; the President learns, to his surprise, that the Premier had secretly departed for Tientsin by an early train. He ordered Mr. Liang Shih-yi, his Chief Secretary, to follow him and to persuade him to return. That evening, some of the newspapers got wind of this news; but their inquiries made at the President's Office met with flat denial; in some quarters they were told that as Tang's family was in Tientsin, Tang went there to see his family.

Mr. Liang Shih-yi, who returned to Peking that morning, brought the startling news that Premier Tang had resigned. Mr. Tang asked him to inform the President that he, being deficient in ability and weak in health, and hearing of the army entertaining designs against him, would venture to request the President to form a new Cabinet. President Yuan was shocked; he ordered General Tuan Chi-jui to go to Tientsin and to induce Mr. Tang to relent. The reason for his sending Gen. Tuan was because of Mr. Tang's allegation that the army was plotting against him.

In the course of the evening Mr. Tang's flight became known to the Diplomatic Corps. The same evening, Mr. Sung Chiao-jen, Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, Minister of Education, Mr. Chao Ping-chun, Minister of Home Affairs, and some other officials, assembled at the President's Office to confer on this matter. The President addressed them in the following strain: Why I accepted the post of heavy responsibility at the call of the nation without more ado, was because our nation had reached such a critical stage, that I determined to disregard whatever consequences might befall my family or my life. Mr. Tang's allegation, that he is weak in health and deficient in ability constitutes no sufficient reason for his resignation. As to the assertion that the Army was plotting against him, General Tuan Chi-jui would also be answerable for that. From what I myself have heard, the rifle shots in the north-east part of the city for some days past were fired in conformity with an old practice here which requires the firing of blank shots during the harvest season of wheat and barley. Regarding the shots which were heard at the Cabinet, they were accidentally or unconsciously let off by three drunken soldiers of the Patrol Corps of the Infantry; the culprits have already been punished. There has been no danger. I say, no matter how, Mr. Tang must be retained in office. You, gentlemen, are earnestly exhorted to do your utmost for the country; not a single man shall be affected by Mr. Tang's departure alone.

Then, he said that he employed men without any distinction between South and North, or between the parties. The political parties of to-day in other countries were the outcome of several centuries' experiments. Therefore he could not recognize that political parties in China existed to-day. He pointed to his impartiality in employing officials; for instance, though General Tuan Chi-jui, Minister of War, was of the old regime, all the important departments in that Ministry were held by new men. He would only take care that the men were capable and would never inquire to what parties they belonged.

Minister Sung Chiao-jen replied to the effect that the President's speech had greatly moved them; and that in whatever circumstances, they would, certainly not leave Peking; and so on.

The letter continues as follows:—On June 17, two members of the Advisory Council, Messrs. Wang Yung-pao and Li Kuo-chang, put to the Government two questions in writing: Why had Premier Tang left, at his own will, his office and duties? and what action does the Government propose to take in consequence thereof?

The Tungmenghui members all refrained from signing their names after the written queries. But, that evening, the General Secretariat of the Cabinet suddenly submitted a request on behalf of Mr. Tang to President Yuan, for leave of absence for five days.

It is generally believed that the request for leave of absence was a bogus one.—"North China Daily News."

IMPOSTS ON RUBBER.

Compilation of Figures Wanted.

A good deal has been said and written on the relative imposts made by Governments on the rubber industry, the Federated Malay States being specially singled out for comparison with, first, the Netherlands Indies, and, secondly, with Ceylon. What would conduce to a clearer perception of the matter would be a careful compilation of figures showing the essential differences in the cost and ultimate results of a plantation of equal area in the F.M.S. and in the rival countries. We have had generalities only, and they do not lead to a definite conclusion. The controversy has proceeded, but no one has impartially set out the case for either side. We know that a very large area has been planted up in the Malay Peninsula, stretching the whole length of the trunk railway line, and we know also that it has been a very prosperous industry. At the same time, as Mr. H. K. Rutherford has pointed out, if you take an estate yielding 400 lbs. rubber per acre at 5s. per lb., and paying a Government rental of \$4 per acre, and 2.1-2 per cent. ad valorem export duty, you will find the Government are imposing a tax of no less than 23 per cent. per annum, in addition to the original purchase price per acre the grower had already paid the Government. This annual tax of 23 is about the average price the Ceylon rubber-grower pays his Government for freehold land. Certainly a very substantial revenue is being gathered in from rubber, larger, it is asserted, than is relatively imposed on coffee, copra, tin, or tapioca, which at first sight does not appear equitable. There are charges also in the Netherlands India which have not bulked so largely as they should do in the controversy. There is the 5 per cent. on profits, and personal taxes on the manager to be met. It may be that when rubber is permanently much below 5s. per lb. we may see a reduction in the export duty, as has been foreshadowed by Sir Ernest Birch. What seems to us to be of a more onerous character than the present 2.1-2 per cent. duty in the F.M.S. is the outcome of recent legislation respecting hospitals, coolie lines and such like enactments. It is advisable that all safeguards for health should be imposed, but moderation in these directions in addition to the general increase in costs, and shall we say the more extravagant way in which it has become the habit to run estates, has greatly increased costs. We know that as a result of these Governmental and other causes of increase, more than one powerful group connected with rubber has decided to operate in future in Sumatra in preference to the F.M.S. The Government was perhaps entitled to drive a good bargain for disposing of the wares it had for sale, but as it has imposed further burdens over those stipulated for when the sale was made, there is reason in demanding that revision can be called for when the Government officers are full of overflowing. It will be hoped, therefore, that the revision forecasted by Sir Ernest Birch will become a reality.—"Singapore Free Press."

CANTON TEA.

Commissioner Kwan King-an, of the Canton Bureau of Industry and Commerce, has issued a notification dealing with the tea industry. The present being the first tea-picking season of the year the Commissioner strongly urges upon those interested in this industry to improve their methods of cultivation and preparation. He inveighs particularly against the evil habit of adulteration and admixture. There has been a steady falling off in recent years in the volume of the export trade in this article, and only by adopting new methods and giving careful attention to the people's demands, can a successful revival of this important industry be expected.

YAWATA MARU'S PROTEST.

Small-pox on Hongkong—Sydney Boat.

The following has been received by the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" from passengers by the Japanese mail steamer recently in quarantine at North Head, on account of a case of small-pox having occurred on board during the journey from Hongkong:—

"We, the undersigned passengers by the s.s. Yawata Maru, from Japan and the East, desire to give publicity to what is, in our opinion, most unsatisfactory, and, in fact, criminal condition of the Commonwealth quarantine regulations."

"A couple of days before reaching Townsville a lady saloon passenger developed symptoms which, in the opinion of the ship's doctor, and also of a doctor passenger, were of such a character that immediate isolation of the lady and her husband was ordered and carried out. On arrival at Townsville, the health officer was asked to visit the ship. He pronounced the case one of small-pox, and instructed the captain to proceed, with all the risk of heavy weather, direct to Sydney—a distance of 1,080 miles."

"The failure to remove the patient at Townsville not only tended to increase her sufferings, as she could not receive proper nursing attention—no qualified nurse being available—but also further endangered her life, and exposed the passengers and crew, numbering over 200 persons, to greater and unwarranted risk of infection."

"Our view of the case, and one that has been admitted by those best qualified to offer an opinion, is that all persons suffering from an infectious disease should be removed from the ship at the first port where isolation can be effected and proper medical attention and nursing given. These, we understand, could have been secured at Townsville, but under the existing regulations the local health officer was unable to receive the patient."

"In addition to the risk of life which the present system, or want of system, involves, there is a loss sustained by the shipping companies in having to overcarry cargo, also dislocation of mail service and personal inconvenience to passengers through longer detention in quarantine. It is in the hope that the publication of our experience may lead to immediate alteration of the regulations that we have trespassed on your space. The members of the Royal Commission on the Pearl Shelling Industry are also passengers, and we have no doubt that they will see that the matter is fully ventilated in Parliament."

"Finally, we desire to express our appreciation of the care and attention and unfailing courtesy of Captain Sekine and the ship's officers, and particularly do we wish to record our high opinion of the services of Dr. Shiroguchi, the ship's medical officer, whose unremitting attention to the patient, and whose precautions to minimize the risk of contagion are beyond all praise."

The letter is signed by A. E. Jacques, Chas. B. Winn, C. E. Ackmur, W. K. Chambers, J. G. Slott, Chris. Forge, J. de Benzy, Wm. Bright (Shanghai).

MISS MALECKA.

As a telegram in our columns of June 1 stated, the representations made by the British Government to Russia on behalf of Miss Malecka, who was sentenced to penal servitude at Warsaw, have ended satisfactorily, and her release may be anticipated with confidence.

Responding to parliamentary and public pressure, the British Foreign Office made representations to the Russian Government through the British Ambassador in St. Petersburg. It was discovered that the sentence of penal servitude passed upon Miss Malecka does not involve exile for life in Siberia, as has been supposed.

The Foreign Office further found that during the trial at Warsaw one of the judges described Miss Malecka as a British subject. This was of the highest importance, as the whole basis of the appeal for clemency was based on the ground that she was a British and not a Russian subject.

The Russian Government have responded to the friendly representations of the British Government, and have already intimated that the claim to regard Miss Malecka as a Russian subject will not be insisted on.

Miss Malecka, who claims to be a British subject, was recently tried at Warsaw and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. She was charged with conspiracy against the Russian Government as a member of the revolutionary wing of the Polish Socialist Party. Miss Malecka is the daughter of a Polish refugee, who in the year 1860 married an English lady and in the same year became naturalised as a British subject.

According to Russian law, no Russian subject can divest himself or herself of his or her nationality without permission. Miss Malecka having returned to the country of her father's origin was therefore claimed by the Russian Government as a Russian subject. In any other country except Russia Miss Malecka is undoubtedly a British subject.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1912.

CHINA'S DOMESTIC SLAVES.

It is beyond questioning that one of the most conspicuous blot on the national life of China is the position of abject servility and bondage in which so many thousand female juveniles find themselves in domestic service. Slave-girls they are in name and in reality, and their number is legion. Generally speaking they are sold into a family when young to be the drudge of the house. It is true that Chinese servants occupy a rather different position, in relation to the family than do those of the West, and so, to a certain extent, these slave-girls are of the family. And it also has to be borne in mind that the domestic servitude of these slave-girls is not for life, for as a rule they are married off by their mistresses when they attain a marriageable age. But the great, unanswerable fact remains that they are sold into slavery; they are deprived of freedom, and when young they often undergo indescribable treatment at the hands of cruel and heartless mistresses. Hence, as Mr. Dyer Ball pointed out in his recent book ("The Chinese at Home"), the abolition of this domestic slavery is one of the reforms which China must soon take up if she wishes to belong to the family of civilized nations.

Though the baneful effects of this system have long been urged by friends of China, the authorities, both central and provincial, have been exceedingly slow to move in the matter. We note, however, with deep satisfaction that the question is being tackled in Canton, and it is only to be hoped that the reports of the determination of the authorities to root out the evil are to be relied upon. It is stated that the Police Department has decided to enforce an order for the total suppression of slavery and that freedom is to be granted to all who are compulsorily bound by its ties. But accompanying this report in the vernacular Press is a statement that the police are also to keep a watch on slave-girls to see that they are not ill-treated, in which case their employers will be severely punished, while it is further provided that in case of chronic ill-treatment the poor girls may be taken out of their employment and placed in public schools. The statements are, it seems to us, contradictory, for how can regulation and supervision of the system be reconciled with its total abolition?

But whatever the actual steps being taken, in Canton may be, it is comforting to feel that the new officials are at least considering the question and acknowledging its indefensible character. Of course, we must not expect wonders to be worked in this any more than in other matters. For, after all, domestic reform makes slow progress in China, and now, healthful ideas have scarcely yet begun to percolate to the homes of China's countless millions. There has also to be a totally fresh conception of the position of woman in China ere great and lasting reform can be accomplished in this particular sphere. In the near future we may hope to see great social and political changes in China, but we fear that it will be in the homes of the rich that the final struggle will be seen. For this reason, all signs that this question of domestic slavery is at least being given consideration are extremely gratifying to observe.

DAY BY DAY.

The most essential thing for a nation is that it should have right ideals.

Fell Into a Nullah.

A Chinese woman has been removed to the hospital with a broken leg, sustained by falling into a nullah at Tai Hang village.

The New Commodore.

Commodore Anstruther, O.M., the successor to Commodore Eyres, will arrive here to-day, accompanied by Mrs. Anstruther.

Plague Victims.

Five dead bodies have been found by the police in different parts of the district and with but one exception death was due to plague.

Ship's Report.

The s.s. "Yingehow," from Hongkong, reports having experienced fresh monsoon wind and sea, with fine clear weather, on the run up.

Hongkong Chinese sent to Manila.

Mak Chin, the Chinese second steward of the "Yuensung," has been sentenced to nine months imprisonment by the Manila Court for smuggling opium into the Philippines.

Good Conduct Medals.

Major O. N. Livson, 20th Punjab, is President of a Board of officers which will assemble at the Court Martial Room, Scandal Point, on Friday to consider applications for good conduct medals.

Fell while Trying to Escape.

A coolie, trespassing on Government ground, tried to escape from the forest and fell over some boulders. His ankle was sprained and he was removed to the hospital.

Ex-China Station Officer's Marriage.

At St. Mary Abbot's Kensington, on the 11th of June, the marriage was taken place of Lieut. Basil E. Reinold, R.N., son of Mr. and Mrs. E.K. Reinold, of The Warren, Downton, Wilts, and Miss Gladys Honey, of 53, Elm Park Mansions, daughter of Mrs. Henry. Lieut. Reinold was a popular young naval officer on the China Station a few years ago.

Mr. Halton Better.

Friends of Mr. F. J. Halton, general agent of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., in Hongkong, will learn with pleasure that he has now left hospital in Manila, where he underwent an operation. His two sons are shortly coming East on a school vacation from California, and Mr. Halton will await their arrival by the Manchuria before returning to Hongkong.

The Coming Trooping Season.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer "Northbrook" will leave Bombay on December 3 for Durban with the 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders. At Durban the 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry will embark, on December 23, for Hongkong. At Hongkong the vessel will embark the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, which place it will leave on January 25 with the 2nd Battalion the Buffs. The Buffs are to be quartered at Wellington, Madras.

Sir Henry May's Arrival.

The Garrison Orders notify that on the occasion of the landing of H. E. The Governor, Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., to-morrow, a Guard of Honour of 100 rank and file with Regimental Colour and Band, will be mounted at Blake Pier at 10 a.m. by the 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery upon H.E.'s landing. The streets from Paddar St. and Queen's Rd. will be lined by troops. Commanding Officers and Heads of Departments will attend at Blake Pier at 10 a.m. Dress, Review Order (summarized).

Not Behind the Times.

The "Singapore Free Press" of June 26 has the following:—"Mr. Claud Severn's term of office as Acting Governor at Hongkong is not by any means behind the times. It is noted that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following Ordinance passed by the Legislative Council.—An Ordinance to regulate the ascents, and flights of balloons, airships, aeroplanes and parachutes. 'The onset of the aeroplanes is, of course, a more over-gilt.'"

Opium Confiscated. Sixty tons of opium found on the P.M.S.s. Siberia have been confiscated by the Crown.

Obstruction. Two coolies were fined \$2 each, at the Police Court to-day for causing an obstruction.

Mails Arrived. The following mails arrived to-day:—Haitan, from Coast Ports; Yawata Maru, from Manila and Australia.

Returning from Banishment. For returning from banishment a man was sentenced to six months, and four hours' stocks, at the Police Court to-day.

Street Fighting. At the Police Court this morning two street coolies were fined \$2 each for fighting, in Connaught Road West, yesterday.

Rickshaw Coolie Fined. A rickshaw coolie who demanded more than his legal fare from Mr. Ruttonjee, Junr., was fined \$2, at the Police Court, to-day.

Newsboy Fined. At the Police Court yesterday afternoon, a boy was fined \$3, by Mr. Melbourne, for selling newspapers without a licence.

The Man and the Revolver. A Chinese found in possession of a revolver, who said he was a business man from Panama, was fined \$5, at the Police Court to-day for not having a licence.

The Sui Sang's Trip. The s.s. Sui Sang, which arrived with general cargo, and 56 Chinese passengers to-day reports experiencing moderate fair monsoon on her trip.

The Boy and the Bangle. A sentence of twelve strokes with the birch, and forty-eight hours' detention, was passed upon a boy, at the Police Court to-day for being in unlawful possession of a gilt bangle, valued \$3.

The Health of Hongkong. Last week there were four cases of enteric fever notified, with one death. Three were Chinese cases and one German, imported. There was also one fatal occurrence of small-pox—a Chinese.

Under Orders for Hongkong. Lieut. H.A.S. Prassey, 33rd (Forsters) Company, Royal Engineers at Fort Camden, Cork Harbour, has been placed under orders for Hongkong, and he is to proceed here early next trooping season.

A Foolish Visitor. At the Police Court this morning a man who had foolishly entered the Colony from Canton with an automatic pistol and seven rounds of ammunition in his possession was fined \$100 or in default six weeks.

Junk Owners Fined. At the instance of R. L. Roeha, junk inspector, To Han-kwong and Ho Huk-lee, owners of trading junks, were at the Marine Court to-day, charged with unlawfully plying for hire or trading within the harbours of the Colony. They were each fined \$5.

The Plague Epidemic. Last week there were 82 cases of plague notified—all Chinese with the exception of one Filipino, one Indian and one Japanese. There were 68 deaths. Since the beginning of the year there have now been 1,668 cases with 1,551 deaths. No Europeans have been affected.

Major Dykes. Major L.E.B. Dykes, recently in command of No. 87 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Hongkong, has been appointed an Instructor in Gunnery, 1st Class, at the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness, in succession to Capt. A.G. Holbrooke, who has completed his period. The latter officer has been posted to No. 100 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, at Malta.

LAW LIST.

Supreme Court.

Original Jurisdiction. To-day.

Mohideen v. The Coronation Garage, and Lau Nga-po. Motion for Rectification of the Register of Trade Marks.

Tuesday, July 9.—Hung Kwai-ching v. Lo Sut-po.

Thursday, July 11.—Chan Siu-lung and anr. v. The Kwong Tuk Cheong Firm.

Summary Jurisdiction.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz. Thursday, July 4. Kung Kee v. the Tai Hing Firm Ejectment; Sudha Singh v. J. Gustavo, otherwise Gustavo Jorge; Moolo Singh v. J. Santos; Moolo Singh v. H.J. Xavier and J. Santos.

SIR HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G.

Welcome Prepared for the New Governor.

Since he is returning to the Colony to-morrow, it is worth recalling how deep and sincere was the community's regret at parting with Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G. No one present at the function in the City Hall on Jan. 21 last year could fail to be impressed by the sincerity of the feeling then displayed—not only for our new Governor but also towards Lady May, the greater part of whose married life up till then had been passed within the Colony.

A Brilliant Career.

Sir Henry's first connection with Hongkong was at the beginning of 1883 when, as a young man of three and twenty, he was attached to the Colonial Secretary's office; and from that date till his departure for Fiji the whole of his colonial experience had been gained here. As promotions in the East go, his rise was fairly rapid and, ten years after his arrival, he was appointed Captain Superintendent of Police, which post he held for seven years, when (in 1900) he became Acting Colonial Secretary. On his return from leave in 1902 he was made Colonial Secretary, and in that capacity, or as Officer Administering the Government, he acted till he was transferred to Fiji eighteen months ago. Old residents will recall the fact that, in 1894, Sir Henry received the C.M.G. decoration for his services during the coolie-strike and the plague of that year.

Interest in the Colony's Affairs.

Sir Henry's interest in, and influence on, public and social life in Hongkong, as regards both the Chinese and the Foreign Communities, is so well known to all but the newest residents as scarcely to call for remark. It will suffice to remind our readers that, apart from his police, fire-brigade and secretarial duties he bore an important part in the negotiations concerning the Kowloon railway, and that he was responsible for much of the judicious handling of the local licensing question some time back. It should perhaps be added that he was president of the Volunteer Reserve and that he founded the European Y.M.C.A. with which organisation he remained in close touch during his last eight years in the Colony. Last—and where Britishers most do congregate, by no means least—the new Governor will be remembered, and warmly re-welcomed, as an ardent sportsman.

If Lady May's popularity stood in need of any testimony—and assuredly it does not—it is to be found in the heart-felt address made to her on her departure by Sir Kai Ho Kai on behalf of the Chinese residents.

Having regard to the above, facts it seems hardly necessary to remark that Hongkong will hail the arrival of the Governor and his wife with unaffected warmth. Sir Henry returns to the Colony in response to a request made by the residents of Hongkong that he should be allowed to return, and that he should be appointed to govern us was and is our wish. What higher praise could be offered any man? When the request was made, were we thinking of Sir Henry and his welfare? No, we were selfishly thinking of ourselves and the welfare of our Colony, the place in which we have cast our lot.

We realized to the full, that many important questions would arise: questions requiring delicate handling. These we felt would be safe in Sir Henry's hands.

There are too many serious matters requiring attention, matters which make it imperative that a strong man should be at the helm, a man, strong, earnest and thoroughly upright; and such a man we will have in Sir Henry May. God bless him.

Alleged Highway Robbery.

At the Police Court this afternoon a man was charged with highway robbery at Hung Hom, on the 18th ult. According to the evidence of the woman robbed, he took from her rings and other jewellery. The case had not concluded when we went to press.

THE TRADE MARKS CASE.

Grass Cloth Dealers' Dispute.

This morning in the Summary Court, Mr. Gompertz, Puisne Judge, had a motion before him to expunge certain marks from the register of trade marks.

Mr. Albaster, Attorney General, appeared on behalf of the applicant, Lam Fat Shing (instructed by Mr. G.H.H. Bruton), and said that the application was that the register of trade marks might be rectified by expunging trade marks containing certain characters, or by the addition to the register of a note disclaiming any exclusive right in the Wo Lee firm to the characters. A similar application was made in respect of a further set of marks.

Mr. Eldon Pottor, instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared for the respondents, the Wo Lee firm.

Mr. Albaster said he had certain witnesses in court, whom he would like to call to-day, who did not belong to the Colony and who were anxious to get back to their homes. As there were four of them, it was obvious that their examination would take a lot of time. He therefore did not propose to open his case at length, but just to say, by way of explanation, that there were eight Chinese characters to which his Lordship's attention would be more particularly directed. They belonged to two groups of four, four characters used in connection with washed grass cloth and four in connection with unwashed grass cloth. It was with regard to those eight characters that the evidence would be concerned.

Lam Chit-hee, secretary of the Ming Tuk Co., Siam, gave evidence to the effect that different characters were used to denote the various qualities of washed and unwashed grass cloth. Witnesses gave particulars of twelve different characters used, and said they were generally used by the grass cloth merchants in Hoihow. Some years ago, when he established a grass cloth business in Kennedy Town, he used the four characters denoting the goods were unwashed, using as a trade mark the "book-scroll" mark. The book-scroll mark was used by two other firms, one of which was the Wo Lee firm.

THE POOR NEWSBOY.

Dismissed with a Caution.

The two newsboys charged with selling newspapers without a licence were dismissed with a caution by Mr. E. A. Irving, at the Police Court, this morning. Mr. G.W. C. Burnett, manager of the "Hongkong Telegraph," said:—"I am only concerned in the one boy who was selling the 'Hongkong Telegraph,' and I only desire to say that I do not believe that it is necessary for him to have a licence."

Mr. Irving:—"I reminded the case for you to get a solicitor. I am afraid I cannot hear anybody except a solicitor."

Mr. Burnett:—"Thank you. Mr. Irving:—"As it is the first time, I will not convict them. They are dismissed with a caution."

HONGKONG'S "DOUBLE-DECKERS."

An Appreciated Innovation.

We understand that the Tramway Co. are proceeding apace, equipping cars, which are not already so fitted, with seating accommodation on top. Though it was at first doubted by many of the public, whether the "double-decker" would be a success in Hongkong, results have proved that the step was a good one, the through cars in the evening being exceptionally well patronised. The ride to Shaaukwan is a most enjoyable one, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the cars will run round the Happy Valley.

LOCAL SPORT.

BILLIARDS.

In the recent final of the Royal Engineers N.C.O.'s billiard tournament last night, C. Bond (own 120) beat C.R.M. Stewart (own 70) by 250 to 213.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Street Noises.

Hongkong is not alone in its protest against the motor horn and other "terrors by night." The Chief of Police at Shanghai in his monthly report says:—"Among street noises particularly unbearable at night, and among those most easily prevented is the abuse of the motor horn. Not long ago the attention of the public was drawn to the same question in London. Thorough inquiry was made into the matter by the police, and a special invitation was issued to drivers of motor cars to refrain, as far as possible, from the repeated use of the horn at night. It was also stated as a fact capable of proof that, in many cases, frequent and continuous sounding of a motor horn is merely the abuse of it by an over fast driver."

So far as Hongkong is concerned—and doubtless the same would apply to Shanghai and London—the betting is very heavy on the fact that a large percentage of motorists regard their trumpet as a child looks upon a new toy; and they act accordingly.

Another abomination.

But if the trumpeting chauffeur be a public nuisance, what shall be said of the possessor of a gramophone? There be houses in staid, suburban, respectable Kowloon where the shriek of this instrument of torture makes itself heard, and felt all round the district—not only during the slack hour immediately before or after dinner, when one is disposed to be reasonably indulgent towards the tastes of one's neighbours, but also at breakfast, at teatime, and well on into the night. No system of taxation can ever be complete till a heavy licence is demanded from the owners of these blasphemous provoking machines.

The Democrats' Choice.

After a most protracted period of balloting, the U.S. Democrats have finally decided on Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, as their candidate to be pitted against President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt. At one time it looked as if the operation of the two-thirds rule would result in one of the "dark horses" receiving the nomination. Had this happened, and a man of lesser standing been adopted, the party would doubtless have cause to regret the fact later on. As things stand, they have a splendid chance of victory at the election in November, as Mr. Wilson is a man so sound in his views, so well-balanced intellectually, that he is bound to appeal to many who otherwise would hesitate to cast a vote for the Democratic nominee.

A Cultured Man.

Governor Wilson is still a young man, being five years on the youthful side of fifty, and as a ready and eloquent speaker he is said to be unacquainted. Moreover, he is held to be a representative of the highest culture and best ideals. As former President of Princeton University he gained a great reputation as a scholarly man, while his writings on political and economic questions have led him to be possessed of keen insight. It was not, however, until he was elected Governor of New Jersey quite recently that he became a national figure in the political world, as he had long been in that of education and in the scholarly discussion of political science and American history. He is certainly the best choice that the Democrats could possibly have made, and if they cannot claim victory in the election this time, it may be reasonably doubted if they ever will.

SATURDAY'S GYMKHANA.

A good afternoon's sport is anticipated at Happy Valley on Saturday, when the third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club takes place. There are seven events on the card, and the sport begins at 3.30 p.m. The entries are extremely good, and some of the best should be seen. The band of the K.O.Y.L.I. will be in attendance.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.
DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

Received, 3.11.10 a.m.

In the House of Lords, Lord Selborne drew attention to the naval situation in the Mediterranean. He emphasised the importance of the Mediterranean in the defence of the Empire and the inadvisability of depending on others. He urged the strengthening of the garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar and the restoration of the naval position in the Mediterranean, which ought never to have been lost.

GOVERNMENT VIEW.
Lord Cromer said it would have been preferable to defer the debate. He hoped the Government would be able to describe its policy simultaneously in both Houses. There was no urgency about the matter, as our existing position was secure throughout the world. After comparing the strength of British and other European Fleets, Lord Cromer added that the figures of 1914-5 would tell a somewhat different story, and they might necessitate a revision of old plans, or, at least, of the formation whereon we had relied for predominance. The Government would carefully consider the question of the garrison at Malta and Gibraltar in relation to the whole subject. They recognised to the fullest the importance of our position, our interests and obligations in the Mediterranean, and their duty of informing Parliament of the results of recent enquiries on the subject.

The Marquis of Bristol criticised the shortage of men.

PERTINENT QUERIES.
Lord Lansdowne said he inferred that the matter was still being considered in regard to details, but he feared that the policy was uncommonly near to evacuation. What, he asked, would be the effect in the Colonies, what would the people of India think of our inability to hold the great highway? What would be the impression on our allies in Japan, and what would be the effect on our diplomacy in the Near East? He hoped the Government would do something to allay the general uneasiness caused. The best course to follow would be to re-establish the old position in the Mediterranean.

THEFT FROM THE SIBERIA.

A Novel Excuse.

At the Police Court, this morning a man was charged, before Mr. E. A. Irving, with stealing three blankets value \$3, from the P.M. ship, the property of the P.M. Steamship Company, on the 2nd inst. He was also charged with being in unlawful possession of two hats and a pair of shoes valued at \$5.

Defendant said he did not steal the blankets, and added that they were given him by the crew to take to the disinfecting boat to be disinfected.

According to the evidence of the police, the defendant was caught whilst leaving the ship with the articles in a parcel. The chief officer identified the blankets as being ship's property and handed them over to the police.

Mr. Irving:—Did he tell you he was taking the things down to be disinfected?

The Judge:—No.

Defendant:—He was not the man who arrested me.

Mr. Irving:—Did you arrest him?—Yes.

Defendant was sent to gaol for six weeks and ordered to be exposed in the stocks for four hours.

THE TAI ON ATTACKED.

Boy Receives Bullet Wound.

The Captain of the s.s. Tai-On has had a lively time on his recent trip. The police have been informed that shortly after leaving Kowloon the ship was fired upon by pirates. A boy passenger was hit with a bullet which grazed his ear. Some damage was done to the vessel through the bullets.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Rat Question.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon, when the Hon. the Registrar General (Mr. E. R. Hallifax), the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Col. Irwin, Dr. Fitzwilliams, Messrs. W. L. Carter, F. B. L. Bowley, Chan Kai Ming, Ng Hoi Tsz, Dr. W. F. Clark and Dr. Penrose, and the Secretary, Mr. Bowen Rowlands.

Pursuant to notice, Mr. Carter moved the following resolution:—That a Select Committee of this Board be appointed to consider and report to the Board on what measures can be taken to prevent the breeding of rats in the storm water drains and sewers of the City. In doing so, he called attention to the outbreaks of plague which have occurred in the Colony from time to time. In 1891 there was a particularly bad outbreak, when there were 1,600 cases—a number which looked likely to be equalled this year. In response to a widely signed petition, the Secretary of State (Mr. Chamberlain) sent Professor Simpson and Mr. Chadwick to enquire into the causes of the plague and the general sanitation of the place. In those days the Indian Plague Commission had issued their report and it was not known how the plague was transmitted: from rats to man, but the Professor soon noticed that, where plague-infected rats were found, plague broke out two or three weeks later. He naturally had his attention drawn to the drains, but Mr. Chadwick also had that matter in hand and he was content to remark that he was working with Mr. Chadwick and agreed with his recommendations.

Two Kinds of Rats.
Proceeding, Mr. Carter said that there were two kinds of rats; the house rat and the drain rat, and they were apparently caught in equal numbers. However, the number of infected drain rats caught was large in proportion to the number of infected house rats. For 1911 the total number of rats caught was 87,238 and of these, 209 were infected, or a percentage of 0.24; and up to June 26 of this year, the number caught was 48,056, of which number 413, or 0.86, were infected. If instead of the 0.86 we had had 8.6 per cent. of rats infected, we would have about 10,000 cases of plague.

Drains at Fault.
Both Professor Simpson and Mr. Chadwick were of the opinion that the whole of the sewage system was a good one. Extensive flushing could not be done in the storm water drains, for there were no waterworks large enough to cope with the difficulty. However, for many months of the year the drains were dry and the joints unpointed. If they ever had been pointed the pointing had gone and they were now fairly filthy. On looking into the matter he had come to the conclusion that the drains were the cause of a lot of trouble. The work required to be done did not appear to be very expensive, especially if it were spread over a number of years. He could see no great difficulty in opening the drains up, and he could see no great cost. Twenty to thirty thousand dollars per annum would go a long way, in ten years, to complete the work.

Mr. Bowley seconded, remarking that Mr. Carter had made out a good case for an enquiry. It was certainly a good plan to attack the tree of infected rats at the root, instead of merely lopping off the branches.

The motion was carried and the following gentlemen were appointed to the select committee:—Mr. Carter, Colonel Irwin, the Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. Chan Kai Ming.

The Wellington Street Case.
Mr. Bowley asked:—

(i) Has any case of plague occurred this year at Nos. 88 or 90, Wellington Street?

(ii) Have any rats (a) infected or (b) non-infected been found this year on the premises mentioned in the first question?

The Medical Officer of Health said the answers to the questions were as follows:

(1) No case of plague has been reported to me from this address.

(2) I cannot say. 248 rats, two of which were plague-infected, have been removed from a rat bin, which is less than one hundred feet distant from those premises.

Amplifying his answers, Dr. Clark said that, in the old days, rats were thrown in the street. This led the scheme to be devised for the distribution of rat bins, and 800 have been distributed throughout the City and in Kowloon. The inhabitants of the districts were invited to deposit any rats they may have caught in the bins. This particular bin was situated within 100 feet of the particular premises, and the number of rats there was three times in excess of the average number deposited per bin. He thought that was sufficient evidence that whether there have been rats in the particular houses or not, the immediate district was badly infected with rats, some of which were plague-ridden.

On the Board having granted permission, Mr. Bowley asked, as a supplementary question whether rats had been found on the premises during the cleansing operations which took place on them.

Don't Wait to be Caught.

Dr. Clark remarked that he could not say: live rats did not wait to be caught. When ceilings were being pulled down they bolted to other parts of the premises.

A Statement of Policy.
Before proceeding to other items on the matter, the President said:—“Before proceeding with these papers I think it will facilitate the discussion to which they may give rise if I inform the Board that after careful consideration I propose that in future should any persons apply for any exemption from any order made by the Medical Officer of Health under the By-laws for the prevention and mitigation of epidemic, endemic, and contagious or infectious diseases in an infected area, such application shall be referred to the Board for consideration and an expression of opinion. Further, should any circumstances arise which make reference to the Board desirable, even where no application is made, I propose to make such reference. The Medical Officer of Health concurs. My reason for making this proposal is that, however carefully the executive officers of the Sanitary Department may consider any question of the kind, certain members of the Board and of the public may hold the opinion that the orders of the Board are being carried out too stringently or possibly without due consideration of the merits of any particular case, and it will therefore very much strengthen the hands of the executive officers if their action is backed by the opinion of the Board in each case of the kind. It will not be possible to make this proposal apply to infected premises, as the Medical Officer of Health must not promptly prevent the spread of disease where a case is reported from any particular house. In such cases, however, any correspondence on the subject of action taken will be referred to the Board for information. In infected areas, however, where promptness is also essential, the urgency may not be quite so great as a large number of premises would have to be dealt with, involving a certain amount of time in carrying out any work which has to be done. A special meeting of the Board could therefore be called to consider at the earliest opportunity any cases arising in an infected area.

2.—There are certain houses in the Central plague-infected area which for some special reason have not yet been dealt with. I propose when the discussion of these papers is concluded and with the permission of the Board to request the Board to consider what steps should be taken to carry out the removal of ceilings, stair-linings, hollow walls, etc., in these special buildings with a view to preventing the spread of plague in or from them. They are the only houses in the Central plague-infected area which still retain their ceilings. In dealing with them I would draw attention to the paper on the Agenda which deals with the question of permitting top floor ceilings in certain types of buildings.

Destruction of Ceilings.
Mr. F. B. L. Bowley moved the

(Continued on page 10.)

SINGAPORE'S TENNIS CHAMPION.

The Accident to Mr. Cox.

Our Singapore correspondent last week wired news of a serious accident to Mr. A. D. Cox, the well-known tennis player, who will be remembered as having carried all before him at the last Interport Festival in Hongkong. From the “Straits Times” of June 24 we take the following account of the accident:—

Early yesterday morning, the gardener at Essex Lodge, Scott's Road, found Mr. A. D. Cox, lying unconscious on the ground beneath the verandah of the house. Medical assistance was at once obtained and the unfortunate gentleman was removed to the Nursing Home in St. Thomas's Walk, where it was found that one of his knee-caps was smashed and both wrists were sprained. Dr. Livesey performed an operation in the afternoon and we understand this morning that the patient is progressing as well as can be expected. Mr. Cox, who is well known on the S.C.C. lawn tennis courts, had only just moved into the house and, about midnight on Saturday, he and the gentleman with whom he is staying retired for the night. It is evident that Mr. Cox must have walked in his sleep and somehow or other fell over the verandah to the ground beneath, a distance of some twenty feet. In all probability he will not be able to get about again for several weeks as his injuries are regarded as serious.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

To-morrow's Reception in Hongkong.

To-morrow—the “Glorious Fourth”—is Independence Day with our American friends, and, of course, the day will be fittingly observed in Hongkong.

For a number of reasons, including the absence of a lift in the building for the time being, and the torn-up condition of the Consulate due to recent removal, the usual reception will not be held at the American Consulate General, but the Consul-General will join with American residents in the reception to be held at the Hongkong Hotel, and will also join in the celebration aboard the Wilmington in the afternoon.

THE SOSHU MARU ROBBERY.

Hearing May Finish to-day.

The hearing of the evidence in the Soshu Maru armed robbery case was resumed before Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this afternoon. It was proposed to finish the magisterial investigation, to-day.

The chief engineer of the Hop Fat steam launch gave evidence and was closely cross-examined by Mr. Lewis. He said that when he was taken to the police station he was shown a spanner. He was asked if it belonged to the Hop Fat launch or if it was one such as was used on board. He told the police that the spanner looked like one they used on board the launch. He had only handled the spanner about once a week. He had been on four or five other launches before he worked on the Hop Fat. In that time he had seen many spanners. There were many other spanners in Hongkong like the one produced. On the night of the 28th he slept with the first defendant. By Mr. Bowley:—The house wherein he slept with the first defendant was in Rookmation Street, Yaumatei; the old Praya.

The hearing had not concluded when we went to press.

CANTON NEWS.

The Butchers' Strike.

(The “Telegraph” Correspondent.)

Canton, July 2.

As reported in your columns, the Director of the Health Department recently proposed a scheme for selecting a government site for the building of a large slaughter (house with stalls, and the butchers were required to remove thereat. Tenders were invited to run this establishment,

and all the butchers making use of the slaughterhouse and the stalls were required to pay rents to the merchant who enjoyed the monopoly. A merchant accordingly came forward and promised to pay the Government a large sum for this privilege. According to the regulations prepared by the merchant, a fee of \$2 is to be charged for each head of cattle slaughtered, but as the butchers considered that this fee was unreasonable and also that some of the regulations were inconvenient, they have gone on strike and no beef is to be had in the city.

Hongkong's Contribution.
Mr. Tang Chung-chek, Manager of the Sun Kwong Hop, Hongkong, has despatched a telegram to President Yuan in the name of the various societies of the Chinese residents in Hongkong. In the telegram he says that the Chinese residents in Hongkong have received instructions from Mr. Wu Han-man, the Governor-General of Canton, to raise a contribution in order to meet the urgent needs of the Central Government, and that already over \$730,000 have been raised. He further notifies that through a foreign bank Tls. 200,000 have been remitted to Peking by T.T. The balance has to be handed over to the Commissioner of Finance at Canton for remittance to Peking.

Board of Trade.
As Canton is one of the important trade centres of China, the Commissioner of Interior in Canton intends to establish a Local Board of Trade and gradually to establish similar bodies in Fat-shan, Shek-hung, Chan-chuen and Sam-sui, etc. Already he is busily engaged in the preparation of rules governing the proposed Board.

DON'T FORGET.

Thursday, July 4.
H.E. the Governor Sir Henry May due to arrive.

Saturday, July 6.
Gymkhana.
Band night, Peak Club.

To-day's Advertisements.

"GEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. “BENDORAN”
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th inst., will be subject to rest.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 9th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1912. F492

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

“AKI MARU”

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day.

Goods not cleared by the 9th July, will be subject to rest.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.
Hongkong 2nd July, 1912. F491

FISH.

FINNAN HADDOCKS
SELECTED KIPPERS.
SELECTED BLOATERS.
SELECTED FILLETS.

Received direct from Home.
THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

HUMPHREY TAYLOR & CO.'S
LIQUEURS.

THE materials used in the distillation of Humphrey Taylor's liquors are the best in the world. The mint for the famous Creme de Menthe (Starboard Light) comes from the Mitcham fields, the Cherries for the Cherry Whisky come from the orchards of the Southern Counties; and the peaches, apricots, nectarines and greengages are selected from the choicest fruit.

TRY THEM.

Starboard Light, Pricotta (Apricot Brandy), Aniseed, Pescarino (Peach Brandy), Cherry Brandy, Cherry Whisky, Kummel, Maraschino, Curacao (Orange and White), Black Berry Brandy.

GARNER QUELCH & CO.

SOLE AGENTS.

Tel. 630.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 6th July, (1912, commencing at 3.30 p.m.)

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Secy. and Treasurer,
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1912. F493

ASAHI BEER
SAPPORO BEER
TO BE OBTAINED
Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. F70

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always will be,

THE MOST DELICIOUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER IN THE WORLD.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

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“KING GEORGE IV”
Scotch Whisky

Its world-wide popularity is due to its mature ripeness, soft refinement, and exquisite flavour.

One of the principal brands of

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Largest Scotch Whisky Distillers in the World.
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Shipping

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec.

"E. of Japan" ... Satur. July 18	"E. of Ireland" ... Fri. Aug. 9.
"Monteagle" ... Aug. 3	"Allan Line" ... Aug. 30.
"E. of India" ... Aug. 24	"E. of Britain" ... Sept. 20.

All steamers leave Hongkong at 4 p.m.

To Vancouver, B.C., calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.
Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the world.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. Craddock, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pender Street and Praya (Opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(PROJECTED) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, Kobe & MOJI	KUTSANG	Thursday, 4th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	CHOYANG	Friday, 5th July, Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Saturday, 6th July, 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Tuesday, 9th July, 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALUTTA	NAMSANG	Friday, 12th July, Noon.
TIENSIN	CHEONGSHING	Saturday, 13th July, Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 14th July, 2 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kut-sang," "Namsang" and "Choyang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Lungsang" and "Lungsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Moji and Kobe and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, via Chingwangtao.
Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudd, Lahad Datu, Singapore, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215.

"SHIRE" LINE OF
STEAMERS, LD.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamers	DATE OF DEPARTURE
LONDON & ANTWERP	MONMOUTHSHIRE	... About 11th July.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP	PEMBROKESHIRE	... 8th Aug.
LONDON & ANTWERP	CARMARTHENSHIRE	... 4th Sept.

These steamers have superior accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. Cabins are situated amidships, and are fitted with electric light and fans. Attention is particularly directed to the moderate fares charged. For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
AGENTS.HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO,
AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF
THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 3rd JULY.

10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651
HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sunday at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. and 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 7th JULY.

The Company's Steamship, "SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's WING LOK WHARF at 9 a.m. Departure from Macao at 4 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF
HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 568 Tons, and "NANNING," 568 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANUI." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation, and are fitted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
COMPANY, LIMITED.
HOTEL MANSION (FIRST FLOOR),
Opposite the Blake Pier.

Shipping

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamers	Sailing Dates
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Kawara, T. 8,000 KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, T. 9,000	WEDNESDAY, 17th July, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 21st July, at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KANAGAWA, SINGAPORE, MOJI, KOFU, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YAMATO	SAWA MARU, Capt. Shizun, T. 7,000 SADO MARU, Capt. T. Sato, T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 16th July, at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 30th July, at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BUSHMANS	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, T. 6,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. Sekina, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 5th July, at Noon. FRIDAY, 2nd Aug., at Noon.
BOMBAY, SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	WAKASA MARU, Capt. Nielsen, T. 7,000	MONDAY, 8th July.
Kobe & YOKO-HAMA	AKI MARU, Capt. B. Kon, T. 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd July, at 5 p.m.
NSAKI, Kobe & YAWATA MARU, YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. Sekina, T. 5,000	FRIDAY, 5th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOFU	HIROSHIMA MARU, Capt. T. Nomura, T. 4,000	MONDAY, 16th July.
Kobe	ICEYON MARU, Capt. Tozawa, T. 6,000	MONDAY, 8th July.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only.
To be connected with S.S. "Shizuka Maru" at Kobe and omitting Keelung.

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular fortnightly service between Kobe and Calcutta via Moji, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

S.S. TOTOMI MARU.....Tons 4,000.....Saturday, 13th July.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN
HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 8 months.

	YOKOHAMA	Kobe	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.	Return.
1st class	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

Telephone Nos. 212 & 1241.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS	To Sail
AMOY, TSINGTAU, WU-HAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	"HUICHOW" ... 4th July Daylight.	
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA" ... 4th " 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI" ... 6th " M'night.	
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"TEAN" ... 6th " 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" ... 11th " 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"LINAN" ... 13th " M'night.	

IN CONJUNCTION WITH AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.
MANILA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE.—Twin screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft; Electric Fans fitted.

SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chama, Linan, Chama)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woonong.

Reduced Fares:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

NEW SERVICE.

SHANGHAI TO ANTUNG

Sailing on alternate Wednesdays.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1912.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents.

Shipping

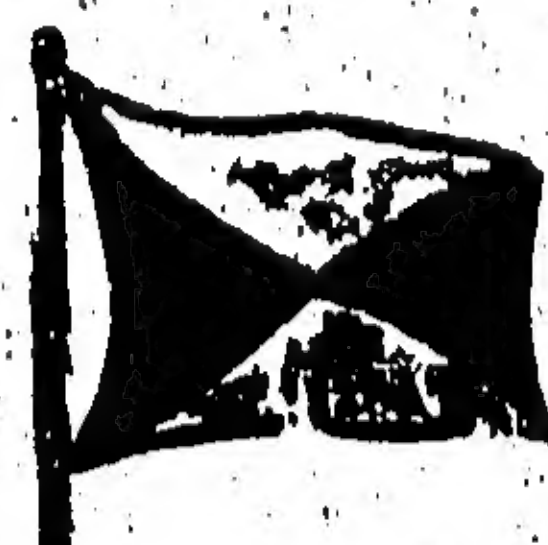
HAMBURG-AMERIKA
LINIE.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH
Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.
Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to
Marselles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and New York.

Taking Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.	HOMeward.
For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	For Marselles, Havre, & Hamburg:
GOLDENFELS.....18th July.	S.S. SEGOVIA.....14th July.
SUEVIA.....1st Aug.	For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:
KURMARK.....16th Aug.	S.S. BRASILIA.....14th July.
O.J.D. AHLERS 22nd Aug.	For Havre, Bremen, Hamburg & Antwerp:
C.F. LAEISZ.....12th Sept.	S.S. SAMBIA.....24th July.
For Further Particulars, apply to—	For Marselles, Havre & Hamburg:
	S.S. SILESIA.....1st Aug.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
Hongkong Office.HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith.	Manila, Mangarin, 10th July, 4 p.m.	WED'DAY.
RUBI	4000	S. A. Crosby.	Manila, Mangarin, 10th July, 4 p.m.	SATURDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong 1st July, 1912.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	SHANGHAI	1st half July	JAVA	1st half July.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half July.
Tjimanok	JAVA	1st half July	JAPAN	1st half July.
Tjimahl	JAPAN	1st half July	JAVA	1st half July.
Tjikini	JAVA	2nd half July	SHANGHAI	2nd half July.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half July	JAPAN	2nd half July.
Tjitarom	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAPAN	1st half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo on all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all ports in the United States and Canada and with Trans-Atlantic Lines to Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of sailing
S.S. "Chiyo Maru"	11,000	W. W. Green	July 23rd, Noon.
S.S. "Nippon Maru"	21,000	A. G. Stevens	Aug. 13th, Noon.
S.S. "Tenyo Maru"	21,000	E. Bent	Aug. 20th, Noon.
S.S. "Shinyo Maru"	21,000	H. S. Smith	Sept. 10th, Noon.

These steamers are equipped with Turbine Engines and Trip. Screws. All steamers carry Japanese Government wireless telegraph and post office. The steamer "Chiyo Maru" will be dispatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOFU, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.
The twin screw steamer, "Nippon Maru" will be dispatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOFU, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU on TUESDAY, the 13th August, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In connection with the National Railway of Mexico at Manzanillo and the Tehuantepec National Railway at Salina Cruz.

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

Steamer	Tons	Date of Sailing
Kiyo Maru	17,500	Tuesday, Aug. 6, Noon.
Buyo Maru	10,500	Friday, October 4, Noon.
Hongkong Maru	11,000	Tuesday, December 3, Noon.

For Particulars as to Passages and Freight, apply to S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

(KING'S BUILDING Opposite Blake Pier)

THOS. COOK & SON,
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG
SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONTHS exchanged.

[16] Office:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

LOG BOOK.

Freights and Fictures.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s (Shanghai) Freight report of June 27 states:—

The export of cargo to Europe and the States from Shanghai has fallen off somewhat during the past fortnight and our local freight market is very dull, but cargo from the North and from River Ports is plentiful so that the boats on the Homeward berths have not suffered from lack of support in any way.

Coastwise.—Since last writing the coasting trade has improved slightly and as there is no "cramp" tonnage at all on the market at the moment rates are firmer all round.

For London and the Continent.—next cargo boats on this berth will be as follows:—

Marselles, London and Antwerp, a.s. Simla, 4th July.
Marselles, London, and Antwerp, a.s. Tango Maru, 12th July.

London, Amsterdam, and Antwerp, a.s. Theosus, 3rd July.

London and Antwerp, a.s. Montmouthshire, 7th July.

Marselles, Havre, and Hamburg, a.s. Segovia, 9th July.

Rotterdam, Hamburg, and Antwerp, a.s. Brasilia 10th July.

RATES OF FREIGHT FROM SHANGHAI TO EUROPE, Via London Conference Steamers.

Uncon- menced Cargo	W. S. S.	Tea	Shaw- strand
London	50/0	47/0	45/0 35/0
Northern Cont. Ports	50/0	47/0	45/0 35/0
New York, via London	57/0	55/0	52/0 42/0
Konigsberg, via London	57/0	55/0	52/0 42/0
Manchester, via London	52/0	50/0	47/0 47/0
Liverpool via London	55/0	52/0	50/0 40/0
Liverpool direct	50/0	47/0	45/0 35/0
Hamburg	50/0	47/0	45/0 35/0
Genoa	45/0	47/0	45/0 35/0
Marselles	45/0	47/0	45/0 35/0
Havre	45/0	47/0	45/0 35/0

Coast Rates.

Moji. To Shanghai \$1.55
" Hongkong 2.50

" Canton 3.00
" Singapore 3.50
" Manila 3.05

Wuhu } nominal
O'Kiang } cands.
" } liner
" } terms.

Wuhu } Swatow 20
Chinkiang } Swatow 20
" } H'kong 22

Hankow to } Hong- 22 cands.
" } Kong, liner terms.

New- } Swatow 27
chwung } Amoy & 30 cents
" } Swatow

" } Canton 30
" } Amoy 30

Dalny } Swatow 30
" } Canton 27

Chefoo } Swatow } 25
" } Amoy } "

Big Shipments at Karachi.
During the week ending May 31, 86,473 tons of cargo, were shipped from the Port Trust and Railway wharves at Koamari (Karachi). It is stated that the Karachi Port Trust is to proceed with the building of wharves on the western side of the harbour and is to purchase a suction dredger to this end.

Bangkok-Hongkong Wireless.
A wireless telegraph station is being erected at Bangkok which will be able to keep in touch with Manila and Hongkong on the one side and Singapore on the other.

The vessels of the Siam Navy are also to be fitted with the apparatus, which is being installed by the Telefunken Company.

Demodocus Loading.
The new Blue Funnel steamer Demodocus which has been built for the company at Belfast, underwent her speed trials in Carricks Roads on June 12 and after adjusting her compasses, left for Swansea and Birkenhead to load for the Far East, sailing from Liverpool on June 1. The new vessel is 457 feet in length with a gross tonnage 6,640 and is constructed on the special girder system adopted by her owners.

Foreign War Vessels.
The U.S.S. Albany, and the French S.B. Decade arrived at Shanghai on the 25th ult.

MARKET PRICES.

		PORTUGUESE.			
Macao	Gumbat	—	—	Capt. Martins	Macao
Rango	Quatun	102	—	Capt. J. Milheiro	Macao

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SANITARY BOARD.

The Rat Question.

(Continued from page 5.)

following resolutions having reference to the pulling down of ceilings:

(1) That in the opinion of the Board the withholding from the full Board of the letter of the 31st May, 1912, addressed to the Secretary of the Board by a house owner, requesting reconsideration by the full Board of the application for exemption from removal of the top floor ceilings of Nos. 88 and 90, Wellington Street, was irregular and improper.

(2) That this Board considers that the destruction or removal of any lawful ceiling or partition, which can be readily and effectively enclosed and dismantled on both sides without destruction or removal, is an unjustifiable interference with private property and throws unnecessary expenses on the Revenue of the Colony.

In a letter dated the 25th June, Mr. Bowley gave notice that he wished to withdraw the second of the resolutions of which he gave notice on the 19th June, and to proceed with the first and third only, which are the ones given above. The second resolution read: "That this Board regrets that the H.S.D. did not comply with the request of a member of the Board received by the H.S.D. on the 14th June, to abstain from taking any further action after this meeting of the Board."

After the statement by the President, Mr. Bowley remarked that he had no desire to proceed with resolution No. 1. Continuing, he said the principle which underlies the whole object in destroying the ceilings and so on was that they afforded shelter to rats and could not be got at quickly and easily. That principle, he submitted, did not apply and never has applied to the ceilings and top floors where the ceiling was under a roof and accessible through a trap door or by other means. If a ceiling was properly constructed and maintained, it was as readily accessible as any floor of any house. If these top floors and ceilings were to be destroyed, then the houses in the colony would be reduced to boxes. The top floor ceiling was practically necessary in a house constructed as the majority of houses in the colony were constructed, with a tiled roof. Such a house, without a ceiling, was admitted by everybody who had had any experience in the matter to be unbearably hot in the summer, owing to the action of the sun.

The bye-laws were made by the Board and could be repealed or amended. By the Board, and if any executive officer, in excessive zeal, should act rather harshly, it was for the Board to consider whether the powers delegated should be amended or altered in any way. Therefore it seemed to him that it was within the province of the Board to lay down the principles upon which executive officers should act in carrying out their powers. He submitted that the principle contained in his resolution was reasonable. If a structure was accessible and could be cleansed effectively, it was useless to destroy it, to the annoyance of the owners and occupiers—a real annoyance—and to the unnecessary expense of the tax-payers.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming seconded, remarking that the only effect of the removal of ceilings and the wholesale destruction of structures would be to make people conceal their sick, and dump bodies in order to conceal the houses infested.

An Amendment.

Mr. Carter said that the President's statement that in future all applications for exemption would be submitted to the Board would, he hoped, result in the strengthening of the hands of the executive officers. But they were likely to have a good many applications for exemption, and therefore it was more than ever important that the Board should adopt a certain policy which would be known, so that the number of applications would be as small as possible. He did not agree with what Mr. Bowley had said, and he proposed the following amendment:

That this Board considers that the removal of all ceilings, stair linings, and hollow walls should be the settled policy of the Sanitary Department, and that this work should be proceeded with as smoothly and rapidly as circumstances will permit; and that the Select Committee on the removal of ceilings be instructed to amend by-law No. 1 of the Removal of Ceilings and Stair Linings By-laws in conformity with the new By-law No. 3 for the Disinfection of Infected Premises By-laws, and No. 2 of Epidemic, Endemic, Contagious and Infectious Disease By-laws.

Vigorous Reply to Mr. Bowley.

Dr. Clark seconded the amendment. Replying to the remarks made by Mr. Bowley, he said he had the honour of being Medical Officer of Health or the past seventeen years, and he thought those who knew anything about the matter would admit that he had always used the powers delegated to him by the Board with discretion. In this particular instance he not only visited the premises himself, but asked the President to accompany him; and they both agreed that the ceilings should be removed. Mr. Bowley had suggested certain principles, but he said emphatically that the ceilings in question did not at all comply with the requirements of the Board. The object of the Board was not only directed to exterminating plague-infected rats, but also to killing the fleas. In some instances they had found fleas away from the rats. In the compartments suggested by Mr. Bowley the rats would probably die, the fleas would leave the dead animal, and make for the crack, dropping down and finding a hiding place somewhere else. If only Mr. Bowley, instead of sitting in his office drafting minutes and resolutions, would spare a portion of the time in going round and inspecting these places, he would hardly ask why rats should be excluded from these places. If Mr. Bowley would consult two former members of the Board, he would obtain information which would be of use to him. Mr. Osborne, for many years a member of the Board, employed a large number of foks in the Kowloon wharves, who usually came from Swatow. When plague occurred they went back to Swatow. Mr. Osborne was convinced that rats and rat fleas harboured in the ceilings, and he had all his ceilings removed. There has hardly been a case of plague since. The other instance was Mr. Henry Humphreys, who was a large owner of property. During the recent outbreak of plague, complaints were received regarding one particular block of houses being infested with rats. When plague occurred, the ceilings of the infected house were taken down, and Mr. Humphreys signified his willingness to have the whole of the ceilings removed. The President also addressed a few remarks to the Board.

The amendment moved by Mr. Carter was then put to the Board, and carried by six votes to three. The Board subsequently went into committee.

JEWELS FROM TIBETAN IDOLS.

Jewels from the Forbidden City of Lhasa, the ancient capital of Tibet, form part of a collection of precious stones now in London, which is one of the finest ever brought out of the East. They have been collected by Mr. J. Jacques Cartier, and include enormous earrings of carved turquoise set in pure gold, the workmanship of which is equal to that of the best piece of Italian art. Much of this jewellery was taken from idols in Lhasa.

M. O. Rier spent seven months in Arabia and India, and his other finds include a little bunch of pearls worth £20,000, an historic flat oval emerald, bearing the inscription in Persian, "He who possesses this charm shall enjoy the special protection of God," which has a great topical interest, for it formed part of the loot carried to Persia from Delhi, gorgeous earrings shaped like gorgons with rubies for pupils, and an emerald weighing 120 carats, worth £800, once the property of King Akbar.

POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe. Letters for this route should be superscribed via Siberia.

The Parcel Post to the Chinese provinces of Hupeh and Hunan is now resumed.

MAILS VIA SIBERIA.

Left	Due
London	Shanghai
June 12	June 20
June 15	July 1

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Amur, 4th inst.
Canadian, and Siberian, 4th inst.
American, Manchuria, 7th inst.
German, Princes, 11th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Hainan and Pakhoi—Per Hongkong, 4th July, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe—Per Kulsang, 4th July, 11 a.m.
Macao—Per Sai Tai, 4th July, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Chinlung, 4th July, 3 p.m.
Japan via Moji—Per Yessan-maru, 4th July, 3 p.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar—Per Tijobodo, 4th July, 4 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Kulsang, 4th July, 5 p.m.

Japan via Moji—Per Fukui-maru, 4th July, 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Taiania and New Zealand—Per Kumano-maru, 5th July, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Choyang, 5th July, 11 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per Faltan, 5th July, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sai Tai, 5th July, 11 a.m.

Hainan and Pakhoi—Per Matilde, 5th July, 5 p.m.

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya—Per Tijobodo, 5th July, 10 a.m.

Straits and Borneo—Per Muttra, 5th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi, Late Letter 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents. (Simple monetary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes 1 time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday 5th July, at 6 p.m. Per Aysa 6th July, 11 a.m.

Straits and India via Calcutta—Per Japan 6th July, noon.

Philippine Islands—Per Loongang, 6th July, 1 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan 6th July, 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sai Tai, 6th July, 1 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per Amur, 6th July, 3 p.m.

Swatow—Per Hainan, 7th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 9th July, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, North China, Japan, India, United States, Canada and South America via San Francisco (Europe via Siberia)—Per China, 9th July, noon.

Sandakan—Per Mauang, 9th July, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Tean, 9th July, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand—Per Guthrie, 9th July, 3 p.m.

Straits, Borneo, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Naples—(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes, in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) Late Letters 11 to 11.30 a.m. Extra postage 10 cents. Per P. E. Friedrich, 10th July, 11 a.m.

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MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Mongolia, which sailed from Hongkong on the 21st May, arrived at San Francisco on the 17th ult.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Nile sailed from San Francisco on June 22, for Hongkong via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is to arrive on the 18th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Chiyu Maru sailed from Honolulu on the 21st ult., for Hongkong and is expected to arrive on the 17th inst.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. Manchuria arrived at Manila on July 1. She is expected to leave Manila for Hongkong on Friday, the 5th inst., and to arrive at this port on Sunday, the 7th inst., at daylight.

GERMAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Prinzess Alice carrying the German Mails, with dates from Berlin of the 12th ult., left Cologne on Saturday, the 30th ult., at p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 10th inst.

The I. G. M. s.s. Bulow which left here on Saturday, the 1st ult., at 1 a.m., arrived at Genoa on Saturday, the 30th ult., at 5 a.m.

The I. G. M. s.s. Yorck which left here on Thursday, the 27th ult., arrived at Shanghai on Saturday, the 30th ult., at 5 p.m.

The I. G. M. s.s. Derfflinger which left here on Wednesday, the 26th ult., at 10 p.m., arrived at Singapore on Monday, the 1st inst., at 8 a.m.

CANADIAN MAIL.

The I. G. M. s.s. Coblenz left Sydney on Saturday, the 30th ult., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 22nd inst.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of Japan arrived at Shanghai, on Monday, the 1st inst., at 3 a.m., and left again at 7 p.m., same day, with the Canadian and Siberian Mails, for Hongkong, where she is to arrive on Thursday, the 4th inst., at 10 a.m.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of India left Yokohama for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., on the 2nd inst., at noon.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. St. Albans, from Sydney, etc., left Manila on July 1, at 6 p.m., and is due here on Thursday, at 9 a.m.

The N. Y. R. s.s. Yawala Maru, Australia Line, left Sydney for this port in Ports on the 15th ult., and is expected on the 4th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The s.s. Atholl sailed from the United Kingdom on the 26th May, for Hongkong via the Straits.

The s.s. Glendalough passed the Suva Canal on the 11th ult., for Hongkong via the Straits.

The Seng Line s.s. Soangboe left Rangoon on the 28th ult., for Hongkong via Penang and Singapore and is expected to arrive here on the 6th inst.

The T. K. K. s.s. Nippon Maru arrived at San Francisco on the 24th ult. The T. K. K. s.s. Tanyo Maru sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco on the 5th ult.

The T. K. K. s.s. Kiyo Maru sailed from Honolulu on the 28th ult., for Hongkong and is expected to arrive on the 28th inst.

The Den Line s.s. Denovan from Antwerp and London, left Singapore for Hongkong on June 27.

The N. Y. K. s.s. Awa Maru, American Line, left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai on June 24, and is expected here on the 7th inst.

The L. O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kulsang, from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 2nd inst., and leaves for Shanghai on 3rd inst.

The L. O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Maung, from Andam, is due at Hongkong on the 4th inst.

The L. O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Kulsang, from Calcutta, is due at Hongkong on the 10th inst., and leaves for Kobe on July 18.

The Shire Line s.s. Carmarthenshire from London is due at Hongkong on the 20th inst. She passed Canal on June 25.

The Indra Line s.s. Indra from Batavia, is due at Hongkong on the 3rd inst., and leaves for Shanghai on July 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Mutra, from Moji, is due at Hongkong on the 6th inst., and leaves for Singapore, Penang and Rangoon on the 7th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Fazika, from Rangoon, is due at Hongkong on the 14th inst., and leaves for Yokohama and Kobe on the 16th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Faltan, from Singapore, is due at Hongkong on the 3rd inst., and leaves for Yokohama and Kobe on the 5th inst.

The s.s. Polcorera left Singapore for this port yesterday afternoon and may be expected here on or about the 3rd inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Nore is expected to arrive at Calcutta on the 11th inst., at 6 a.m.

The H. A. L. s.s. Alala left Fochow on the 2nd inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 4th inst., a.m.

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